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The Commercial.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1876.

CHICAGO is under protest, having failed to pay notes to the amount of $4,000,000, which matured the other day.

THE Homestead bill will not be reported this session. The Public Lands Committee have decided that they cannot perfect it in time.

THE Iowa Episcopalians, who are to meet again to-day to elect a Bishop, are most likely to have a warm time over a proposition to re-elect the Rev. Dr. ECCLESTON, of Philadelphia, who has once declined.

THE friends of Speaker KERR maintain that he should not be convicted upon the testimony of one witness; and yet General BELKNAP was recommended to be impeached by the same committee on the testimony of one witness, and he an acknowledged and proved disburser of bribes, and a participant in the crime.

SOME Republican papers affect to believe that if Secretary BRISTOW were nominated for the Presidency he would carry his own State; yet when, at the recent State Convention of the Kentucky Democracy, one of the speakers declared that he would vote for the meanest Democrat sooner than he would for the best Republican, the declaration was greeted with salvos of applause.

OUR Washington correspondent, in his dispatches of the 28th ult., did unintentional injustice to Hon. S. NEWTON PETTIS of Crawford county. The latter gentleman's visit to the Capital was a hurried one, and had no such intent as that ascribed in the COMMERCIAL'S special telegrams. His errand was to secure the establishment of a new postoffice in Crawford county, which was done at his request, and not to secure the removal of cross-roads postmasters, as stated.

THERE have been exported from New York this year, since January 1, 10,000,000 bushels of wheat, against less than 6,400,000 at the same time last year. The New York *Times* believes that the perfection of the system of grading grain, recently established, supplemented by the erection of elevators at the various termini of the railways, will do much to centralize the grain trade of the Western States in that city, and ultimately make it the largest depot in the world for the storage as well as for the sale of grain.

THE New York brokers, who expected to see railroad stocks very active on the strength of the increased Centennial business, are badly disappointed. It is intimated that nearly half of the members of the Stock Exchange will have to sell their seats and retire before there is enough legitimate business to "go round" and afford all the members a livelihood. So general was the impression that the Centennial would stimulate speculation, that several firms opened branch houses in Philadelphia, intending to do a "rushing" business.

WHILE commercial pursuits, taken as a whole, have not of late yielded as profitable returns as usual, and while the depression always occasioned by the reaction after a great war is still felt in all parts of the country, and owing to the complex relations of a world-wide commerce, the depression extends to all the commercial nations of the world, yet, according to the last annual report of the New York Produce Exchange, just published, the country is, however, slowly, and with painful economy, "repairing the waste of our great conflict, and with such wise legislation as will eventually restore our currency to the metallic standard, and with another season of good crops, which are the real sources of our wealth, we may hope to enter upon a new era of progress and prosperity."

THE Philadelphia *Times* presents statistics showing that the attendance at the Centennial Exhibition, while it gives very little promise of pecuniary profit, at least compares favorably with the attendance at other international exhibitions. The number of paying visitors during the first fourteen days footed up 258,555, or a little more than a quarter of a million, giving a daily average of 18,468. During the first fourteen days at the London exhibition of 1851, the paid admissions numbered 285,964, an average of 20,429 daily. At Paris, in 1867, they were but 125,414, or 8,958 daily. At Vienna there was no register of the attendance on the opening day nor on the fourteenth day of the exhibition, but in the intervening twelve days the paid admissions aggregated 62,034, a daily average of only 5,170. It thus appears that the daily attendance at our exhibition, exclusive of exhibitors and employees and those holding complimentary passes, is more than three *times* as great as that at *Vienna during the first* fortnight, more than twice as great as at Paris, and almost equal to the average of the successful London exhibition.

THE earliest associated press dispatches concerning the recent negro massacre in West Feliciana, Louisiana, announced that the colored people were in arms, threatening to murder the entire white population. We predicted, then, that the result would be an indefinite number of negroes killed, without the loss probably of a single white man. And so it proves. Some sixty colored men were slain, more than that number driven from their homes, and, so far as yet learned, not a white person injured. A letter from that place, under date of May 24, to the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, gives the following particulars of the horrible affair:

> In the first place, two men from West Feliciana were taken out and hanged in Mississippi. They were charged (for form sake) with the killing of a storekeeper named Aronson. Now, as to the killing of Aronson: He was ordered by the Regulators some four weeks *since* to leave the place, as he was in the habit of buying chickens, eggs, hogs, etc., from negroes. Planters aver that he bought stolen property. On the 11th inst. he was killed in his own store, and a colored boy clerking for him was shot and severely wounded. On the 13th all the Regulating clans from East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge, and Wilkinson county, assembled near Laurel Hill, in this parish, and, after listening to the harangue of their leaders, they divided into squads of fifty, visiting every plantation in the neighborhood, and committing deeds which would shame a savage. On the Patrick plantation a squad of about eighty Regulators, armed with improved Winchester repeaters, murdered all that were to be found in their quarters, and inflicted every species of violence on the negro women. On this place twenty-three men were butchered, four of them being men over eighty years old. The hunt was continued for three days, and whenever a negro was found he was either shot or hung. On the road to Fort Adams, the bodies having retreated into an old building, were all slaughtered. The wounded among the negroes suffered greatly, not less than thirty-five being cut up in the cane-break without medical attendance. The last night an attempt was made by an armed body of Regulators to assassinate Senator Weber. They called him out at twelve o'clock and filled his house full of bullets. The negroes are deserting *en masse*. Hundreds are without food, having left all their goods and chattels among their persecutors. The assertion made by the Democrats that the Regulators were acting as a posse *comitatus* is a base fabrication. The Sheriff turned out only after the killing took place.

And the Democratic press sneers over the "bloody shirt."

THE dethronement of the Sultan of Turkey was probably occasioned by his persistent efforts to violate the laws of the Koran by declaring that his own son, YOUSSOUFF, should be his successor. The old Turkish party, the ulemas or priests, and the softas or churchmen, entered their protest against the project, and declared that MOHAMMED MURAD was the only lawful successor of ABDUL AZIZ according to the Koran which, faithful to the necessities of Islamism, that lived and conquered only by the sword, ordered that in every family, and especially in the reigning ones, the power should be always transmitted to the strongest and ablest. Some ten months ago an important command in the army was given by the Sultan to his son YOUSSOUFF, a mere lad of sixteen years of age, who was made a Division General, and presided at a review of the whole Turkish army. Instead of increasing the popularity of the young Prince, this measure hurt the religious feelings of the Moslems. The old Turkish party increased its strength surrounded at Constantinople the Sultan's palace, and compelled him to change his Grand Vizier and the other members of his Cabinet. During all that time nobody seemed to care anything about MOHAMMED MURAD, the son of the Sultan ABDUL MEDJID, and the only lawful heir presumptive. This young man was aware of the cruel usages of the seraglio, and he knew that, in order to illegally secure the throne to his son YOUSSOUFF, the Sultan would not hesitate to apply, even in the latter part of the nineteenth century, the summary processes of the harem, and order the strangling of his nephew. Hence the latter fled and disappeared alike from the political scene and from Constantinople. Now he has been called from his hiding place by his friends, and declared Sultan by a popular revolution, an event unknown in Turkey, until this day. It remains to be seen in what spirit the European Powers will accept the dynastic change. If the Sultan is consistent with his own character, and with the policy of his party, fanaticism will hereafter rule in Turkey. The ultimate solution of the case will doubtless be the armed intervention of the Great Powers, and the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire.

THE PRIMARIES.

The Republicans of Allegheny county will be called, on Saturday next, to perform a very important duty—to select delegates to the several conventions to nominate candidates for the various offices to be filled at the ensuing November elections. This duty can no more be neglected with impunity than any other obligation resting upon the citizen. The offices to be filled are of the first importance. Two members of Congress, four State Senators, fourteen members of the House of Representatives, a County Treasurer, Prothonotary, Coroner and Jury Commissioner, are to be placed in nomination. The legislative positions, considered in themselves, ought to demand the attention of every right thinking Republican; but when viewed in their relation to the State and National Governments, they become doubly important. In choosing candidates for Congress, fatal mistakes have been made in the past, and it devolves upon the members of the party, in this Republican stronghold, to guard against the risk of bad nominations, especially as we are on the threshold of a Presidential contest, when the most strenuous efforts will be put forth to wrest the power of Government from the hands of the Republican party. It should also be borne in mind that some of the gravest questions which ever engaged the attention of the National Legislature will come before the next Congress for discussion and settlement, and Allegheny county should be represented by Republicans, and not by Democrats, as at present. The voters have this matter wholly in their own hands, and must decide it on Saturday next. Proper nominations will necessarily insure an election, not only for members of Congress, but for members of the State Senate and House of Representatives, as well as for the various county offices to be filled. It is not the denied many good Republicans—indeed, some of the best men in the party—urge objections to the delegate system, and complain of the abuses which exist under it; but it must be admitted, by every candid man, that the most *serious* evils connected with the *primaries* could be easily eradicated *if the* voters of the party would *take the* trouble to attend *Where interests* of such vital moment are at *stake*, it is amazing that so large a proportion of our citizens suffer the primary elections to go by default. An hour or two once a year is certainly not a large demand upon the time of the citizen, and this is the utmost required in any district. Probably half an hour would suffice the majority of voters, to walk to the polls and deposit their ballots at the primaries, and there can be no excuse on the score of opportunity. We trust the Republicans of the county will make an earnest effort on Saturday next to discharge their duty in this matter—a duty which they owe to themselves, to the community and to the State. In the cities the elections will be held between the hours of four and seven o'clock, and in the boroughs and townships between five and seven o'clock in the evening.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Better weather never stayed out of doors.

The Centennial spectators are mostly women.

Pius IX. will have been Pope just thirty years on the 16th instant.

Baron De Palm leaves property estimated to be worth $100,000.

Good bye to apple blossoms and lilacs. Hail to buttercups and clover.

Save your calico dresses. The cotton crop is likely to be a failure this year.

Daniel Drew has nothing else but his health to lose, and now he is losing that.

The city of New York is absolutely ruled by five thousand law defying liquor sellers.

A Georgia debating society has decided that the duel between David and Goliath was wrong.

While the railroad companies are cutting each other's throats it is well for the country.

The bicycle *furore* is on the increase again in England. Don't wheel it this way, please.

Ladies hats are now worn on the small of the back, by long strings tied in a knot at the throat.

Philadelphia has not a good ear for music. Theodore Thomas concerts have not paid expenses.

A band of boy burglars, the oldest not more than twelve years old, has been discovered in Boston.

The Pacific Mail net earnings for the last year were $500,000, making no allowance for depreciation of steamers.

The general fund of the bonanza State of Nevada is exhausted, and even the Governor cannot get his salary.

The currents of corruption, like those of the ocean, touch many lands. They are "investigating" everywhere.

What have Bates & Locke to say about "Old Yarbs'" advertisement? Will Nasby give us the key to the lock?

Dead-Heads at the Centennial have sometimes to wait two hours to get their photographs taken for their free passes.

Hard times. It is stated in a London paper that within a year ten thousand carriages have been put down in that city alone.

Gladstone can swing an ax like a backwoodsman. He lately cut down a beech tree thirteen feet in circumference in six hours.

Hundreds of men are seen now-a-days with copies of "Cushing's Manual" sticking out of their coat-tail pockets. They are candidates.

Aunt Economy is among us, and so is Mother Prudence. Cousin Prosperity will soon be along, with her intimate companion, Good Times.

The managers of the Consolidated Virginia mine have refused to pay their bullion tax, and this completely upsets the finances of Nevada.

The foreclosure of the first mortgage bonds of the Pennsylvania and Sodus Bay Railroad will necessitate the sale of that road on Saturday next.

General Sheridan's orders from General Sherman to afford protection to parties returning from the Black Hills and to those engaged in transporting supplies thither will be carried into execution at once.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Caroline Richings-Bernard, it is reported, is in receipt of a very handsome offer from Manager Mapleson to become prima donna of a company of American singers for a series of performances in England next season.

The Prince of Wales is very sick. Too much Indian junketing. Prince Frederick, of Sonderburg-Glucksburg, heir to the throne of Denmark, is also sick with malarious fever, contracted during his recent visit to Rome with his brother George, King of Greece. Royalty is not exempted from the shadow of death.

Francis Palacky, the eminent Bohemian historian and critic, is dead. He was born at Hodslawitz in 1798, was appointed historiographer of Bohemia in 1830 and edited the *Journal of the Bohemian Museum* from 1827 to 1837. He supported Liberal principles in 1848, and was President of a Sclavonian Congress in that year.

George Allen, Professor of dead languages in the University of Pennsylvania, died on Tuesday in Philadelphia. He was born in Milton, Vermont, in 1808, and his father was a prominent lawyer and a member of Congress. George was educated in the University of Vermont, from which he was graduated in 1836, and he afterward studied for the Protestant Episcopal pulpit under Bishop Hopkins. He preached for a number of years in St. Albans, but during that time he also wrote for the press, especially for the old New York *Review*. When an affection of the throat compelled him to retire from the pulpit, he received four invitations to accept chairs in college. After filling for sometime the Professorship of Languages in the college in Newark, Delaware, he succeeded the late Dr. Wylie, in 1845, in the position which he held up to the time of his death. Professor Allen was a scholar of rare attainments, of wide learning and liberal views. He was married in 1834, by Ralph Waldo Emerson, to Mary Hancock Withington, a descendant of John Hancock. He joined the Roman Catholic Church soon after he went to Philadelphia.

NEW YORK FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

Seasonable Styles—Summer Fabrics—New Goods and Novel Designs—Centennial Modes—What the Metropolis Show Their Patrons—Traveling and Seaside Toilettes.

[From our own Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, May 29, 1876.

New summer fashions have long Indian names which have to be translated here into Anglo-French or Saxon. Imagine a New Englander asking for twenty five yards of Reshmina-f-gu brez-t-ajm, a polonaise of Reshmina-t-tehean, or the latest novelty, Bannat-i-hind. These, of course, are out of compliment to the Prince of Wales, in whose arrival from India we are not so much interested as we might be, because of our own Centennial. But the accession of Indian dignity to the crown of England will create a new interest at least for England, in everything that relates to that country, revive the furore which once existed for Oriental styles and fabrics, and naturally, as we follow suit so closely to the old country in design, restore them to us.

It was when the Prince of Wales was in this country, that the "Arab," a burnous draped at the back, was at the height of its success, and in the thin striped silk, and wool cloths, now used for overdresses and Princesse polonaises, it was used for opera cloaks, and *sorties du bal*. Shall we have the Arab over again, and the wide striped silk scarf? and will the numerous "cashmeres" bestowed upon his royal highness, and which he must distribute between his wife and his sisters, revive the fashion of shawls? Certainly some change is imminent, ladies are becoming heartily tired and sick of the untidy bunching and massing in folds which is miscalled "drapery," and would welcome almost any change which would give us simplicity of form.

WHAT WOMEN FIND AT THE CENTENNIAL.

Nine-tenths of the women who visit the great Exhibition at Philadelphia will want to see first of all what foreign countries have to show in articles and fabrics for use and ornament, and quite naturally. But if they are wise they will begin at the beginning, and discover what the world has to offer in the shape of material upon which to base fashion, and they will be surprised to find how few in number the principal and permanent elements are. Gold, for example, which they will see in New South Wales in one enormous lump, perhaps five feet square; silk, which they will find in the original cocoon, wool, flax and cotton. These are the main sources from which manufacturers draw their supplies, and the permanent textures are hardly more numerous. Why, then, should we be tormented to death with these incessant and ridiculous changes in fashion? In genuine fabrics there is after all very little change; there is vibration, but not total change; how can there be? We play see-saw between checks and stripes and plaids and figures, and after all depend for our "best" upon the good old, plain, rich silk, which was the best of mother and grandmother before us.

Fashion is very well for fools who have no brains for anything else, but the wise woman should not tie herself to it like fly paper to a kite, for it takes all her money and strength and prevents the exercise of really beautiful and permanent things. One of the glories of the Exposition is the magnificent display of pure amber; a gor geous chandelier is made of it, hung with ivory bowls and the most beautiful of ornaments. A necklace of this, or a set of it may not be fashionable, but it is infinitely better. It is always distinguished. It is worth tons of pastry stuff like "celluloid" coral or base imitations of precious metals. Once acquire a good thing and you have it, it is really a beauty and a joy forever. Who has not some old ring or small antique brooch, prized because the pearl or the cameo was real and fine, and which ac quired value day by day as it grew older? But this is never the case with shams or imitations.

Looking at the cottons, the woolens, the silken fabrics from every quarter of the globe, we see how limited is the range permitted to good taste in clothing, and how nearly in this respect it has been reached. We may overflow into old fashioned colors, and figures, and striking contrasts, but that is to go back, or we can easily see by stepping into India or Africa, and from there to Japan, and observing the conditions which we have outgrown. There is sturdy comfort in the dark, stout cottons from the Netherlands, the serges from Ireland, and granite woolens from Scotland.

One feels that they are as enduring as the fair famed Scotch "pebbles," which is readily mounted in solid silver, or fourteen caret gold, and is good for ages. Then the lace! a queen, or princesse when she has searched the world, or had it searched for her can find nothing better or finer than silk and lace. Nor is there any possibility of making anything more exquisitely lovely. A small piece of this precious fabric ennobles the possessor, while a profusion of cheap trimming only serves as a label to vulgarity.

ART INDUSTRY.

A gentleman said, after an examination of the woman's department of the Centennial, that it justified everything the *Saturday Review* had ever said about her. That was pretty severe, but it was almost true, yet though it stands as a very poor representative of woman's work, it has a redeeming feature in the exhibits of the art industrial schools. The finest of these is the School of Design from Cincinnati, and it is fine because it has a purpose to which it is true, and in the execution of which it demands the best energies of its pupils. It is good not only because it teaches women to put their faculties to a permanent and beautiful use, but because it teaches them to simplify forms if they would make them artistic, and not throw away time and good work upon a poor material.

Girls educated in that school will never buy fringes at fifty cents per yard for eighteen cent muslin or muslin delaine. Nor will they have so much labor put upon a cheap material as to make the cost of strength, time or money, for shaping it into a dress, several times as much as the cost of the fabric. Simple designs are better for clothing of all kinds, but particularly for inexpensive stuff, as then they can be renewed often. Time spent in making over old calico dresses is not wisely spent, when print is only six cents per yard. Better give them away and get others. It is no longer true economy to make over old clothes, nor do machine-made clothes admit of it, as hand-spun goods used to do. They are quickly made, to be easily worn out and readily replaced, but we cannot replace them if we are foolishly going to embroider them with our time and money. What would be thought of road-makers who would strew precious stones for cart wheels to roll over? Save time and strength to put into something good, to keep and use as little as possible upon that which, at the best, is only for the day.

READY-MADE SUMMER CLOTHING.

A visit to the great repositories of ladies' ready-made clothing would induce any man or inexperienced women to suppose that the problem of "what to wear" had been satisfactorily solved. Garments are there of every kind, in dozens, and of the aggregate, in tons. How people can buy them and wear them out is the mystery, until you find that they have been put together easily, to be replaced quickly. That they have a way of dropping apart, and becoming demoralized in a month is, while it does not really wear out the fabric, wears out human patience, and induces the owner to set out on a quest after something better.

And it is becoming possible to find it, but not in the factory made articles which lie in long rows, as like as two peas, labeled from fifty-nine cents up to several dollars, the price increasing with the amount of tawdry needle work and rows of machine stitching and tucking.

No, it is in the French handmade work that one finds solace. In a class of soft finished percale garments, with much less work upon them, not at all so showy, but well cut, simply made as to bands and pockets and seams, simply and strongly buttonhole stitched upon the edge and less exasperating as to gathers and fullness in the sleeves and body part of the robe, whatever it happens to be. This consolation does not exist, however, in outside clothing, then we have to endure the unendurable as best we may, or pay for the exercise of individual taste in purposes of ordinary print or fine cambric are, it is true, an exception. You can buy a calico wrapper, ready made for wear, for one dollar and ten cents.

You can buy a better class with a Spanish flounce and a basque for $2 50, and a very pretty cambric morning dress for $3 00. Very little extra time and expense is added to the dollar for the lowest grade I cannot understand, or why they do not make it twenty-five cents. There is something degrading in buying a whole wrapper for $1 10. Suits and costumes are at all prices. Technically the suit signifies a complete and uniform walking dress, while a costume is a more elaborate combination of materials as an overdress composed of tunic and jacket.

The styles which now stare you in the face everywhere are linens—plain brown linens, embroidered with white or dark blue, or black, or some very striking contrast. Who wears them is a mystery; no lady could buy them. Why do you not have them embroidered in the same shade, is the question asked for the twentieth time. You could sell a great quantity of them if you will only have them embroidered the color of the goods.

But the attendant "don't know," and shakes her head in a dazed way. She never entered into her mind to inquire why this is thus, or why it could not be different. She accepts it as it is.

Ushers and traveling cloisters are sensibly made without the external trimming which is piled upon every article of "cheap" female attire. I dislike the word female, but I take a malicious pleasure in attaching it to this convict-style of clothes. It is only females that they are fit for. Still, on the whole, we have reason to be thankful, the "stitch, stitch, stitch," due to the sewing machine is a thing of the past, and so is the old time virtue, patching. Modern machine-made fabrics do not pay for patching, and men who make money five times as fast as they used, and congratulate themselves upon the low price of the goods they buy, must remember that they are not made to wear like their mothers home-spun linen; that mere, and black or cream colored lace will be found most useful. In lace, as in silk or wool, they are made from the piece and trimmed with a border of the same kind and quality of fabric. Some also are arranged with a foundation of net and alternating bows of fringe and lace; these are very graceful and pretty.

HERE AND THERE.

A great deal of cost is just now being put into neckties and hosiery. The avalanche of imitation lace and silk and crape trimmed with it has induced ladies to resort to neckties of real old lace in order to obtain something distinctive. Half handkerchiefs are used in this way, and immense quantities of old lace in pieces have been received by real lace houses, nearly all of which is being turned into neckties, which cost from five to twenty-five dollars each. The exhibition will, it is thought, give an impetus to the manufacture of real lace, a school for which has been recently formed in New York. High-heeled shoes and slippers have restored to us fine open worked as well as embroidered stockings, and they take very well with belles who have pretty feet and a delicate instep. They are not white, even when cotton, but usually cream or ivory tinted, or, fresher still, show a milky blue shade which might be called watered milk. They may be worn with shoes made from a piece of the dress, but usually they are not; most ladies prefer neat black shoes or walking boots, except for evening wear, and then they may be ivory white or the tint of the dress.

The coiffure has really become an art in which the less hair a lady has of her own the better, provided she has money enough to submit herself entirely to the hair dresser's control. "Transfixities," which form crimps and waves and fringes, can be put on over a bald head much easier than one blessed with a stock of straight hair, and with the help of cream and valentine, transform a woman so that her own hus band would not know her.

JENNIE JUNE.

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B. H. Lubbers.....396 Fifth ave.
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Furniture.
Close, Schoeneck & Co...Penn ave. and Tenth st.
James Milliken & Co.....59 Smithfield st
Foundries.
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A. Garrison & Co.....33 Wood st.
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Central...Second to Third ave., on Smithfield st
Union Depot Hotel.....Union Depot
Saint James.....403 405 and 407 Liberty st
House and Sign Painters.
John T. Gray.....54 Diamond st
Wesley Coulter.....326 Penn ave
John D. McFarland.....78 Fourth ave
Iron Fences.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips.....91 & 93 Water street
Insurance Offices.
Manufacturers and Merchants'.....87 Wood st
Western.....cor. Fifth ave. and Wood st
Monongahela.....cor. Wood st. and Fourth ave.
Citizens'.....96 Fourth av
People's.....100 Fourth ave
Lubricating Oils.
Grim Brothers, Excelsior Oils.....336 Penn ave
Lamps.
J. P. Smith, Son & Co.....189 Liberty st
Leather and Shoe Findings.
Daniel Kinzer.....50 Smithfield st.
Merchant Tailors.
Walter Anderson.....1 Fifth ave.
Henry Smith & Sons.....98 Wylie ave.
Marble Works.
John Wilkins.....395 Penn ave.
Nanties, Furnaces and Grates.
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Mechanical Photographers.
J. T. Basford.....101 Sixth st. (late St. Clair)
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Hakewell & Mathews.....71 Grant st.
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A. Matthias, 9 and 11 Seventh st., (Late Irwin.)
Pork Packers.
Reese Owens & Co.....21 Seventh ave.
Wm. B. Hays & Son.....281 and 283 Liberty st
Photographers.
Trevor McClurg.....2 and 4 Sixth st.
Patent Agents.
A. C. Johnston.....92 Diamond st.
Planing Mill and Lumber.
S. Logan.....cor. Penn and 26th sts.
Queensware Manufacturers.
E. Webster & Co. L. S. Layton, Agt., 325 Liberty
Real Estate Agents.
H. B. McClellan.....189 Liberty st.
C. Berringer.....116 Smithfield st.
Isaac M. Pennock.....114 Fourth ave.
John A. Carothers.....169 Fourth ave., 2d floor.
Railroads.
Pennsylvania Railroad.....Union Depot
Pgh., Cin. & St. L. R. R.....Union Depot
Pgh., Ft. W. & Chicago R. R.....Union Depot
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.....Union Depot
Allegheny Valley R. R.....Union Depot
Pgh. & Connellsville R. R....Grant & Water sts.
Steam Lithographic Printing.
Armor, Fourhake & Co.....36 and 38 Sixth st
Stoves, &c.
Steel Manufacturers.
J. McKain.....150 Wood st.
Stoves, &c.
H. Anshutz & Son.....314 Liberty st.
Sash, Door and Blind Factory.
Amos Lewis.....cor. Seventh ave. and Grant st
Steel Stamps and Stencils.
John D. Matthews.....72 Third ave
W. A. Hunting Agent.....347 Liberty st
Stuffed Birds and Animals.
J. D. Shaw, Taxidermist.....335 Penn ave
Steam Pump Manufacturers.
Epping, Carpenter & Co....cor. Penn And 23d st
Steel Manufacturers.
Singer, Nimick & Co.....63 Water st.
Park, Bro. & Co.....Thirty-first and Railroad sts.
Anderson & Woods...cor. Ross st. and First ave
Pittsburgh Steel Casting Co....Smith & Railroad sts
Toys and Fancy Goods.
Grove & Sair, Dealer in Notions, Toys, Fancy Goods, Baskets, Sachels, Children's Carriages, Brushes, &c.....130 Wood street.
Vermin Exterminator.
Chas. Abel & Co., manufacturer.....Fifth Avenue
Wax Flower Shades.
W. C. Armor.....16 Sixth st.
Wholesale Clothiers.
Kaufman, Oppenheimer & Co.....223 Liberty st
Wholesale Grocers.
Watt, Lang & Co.....173 and 174 Wood st
Wood Turning and Stair Building.
W. H. Roessle & Co..953 Penn ave., near 26th st.

CANDIDATES:

FOR CONGRESS,
22D DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT,
Of Robinson Township.
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR CONGRESS,
23D DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE.
Subject to the decision of the Nominating Convention.

FOR SENATE,
43D SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM,
SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH.
Subject to the Republican Senatorial Nominating Convention.

FOR STATE SENATE,
43D DISTRICT,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh.
Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
C. A. W. REDLICH, M. D.,
Of the Borough of Sharpsburg.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
Of McKeesport,
5TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
WILLIAM McCALLIN.
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention, No. 2.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY,
Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
Chartiers borough, late Captain Company E, 61st Regiment P. V.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. B. COURSIN,
Of McKeesport.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

REMOVAL.
REMOVAL.
NIEMANN & AHLERS,
Merchant Tailors,
And Dealers in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Have removed to No. 101 SMITHFIELD STREET, third door from Fifth avenue, Howard Block.

ISAAC LEISY & CO.'S
CLEVELAND BEER!
The Purest and Healthiest in the Market.
Branch Office, 340 Liberty Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

LEATHER! LEATHER!
The largest assortment in the city of the best tanages of SOLE LEATHER; the best brands of FRENCH KIPS and CALF SKINS, just received, also a full line of Domestic Stock on hand, and offered at low prices for cash by
SIEBERT & BERG,
406 Penn street.

DRY GOODS.
1876.
SPECIAL
TO OUR FRIE
Two of our principal buyers being in house with all the VERY LATEST and
Dre
an unusually fine and attractive assortment of ported goods, ranging in price from 9c per yard extended line of the best and most celebrated and a very choice line of Plaid and Striped Mo
On Our S
we have now opened a beautiful display of Ladie more and Silk Suits, plain and fancy Check Si We have, also, on this floor, Ladies and Misses' Trunks, Satchels, &c., at our usual bargain pr
Our Domestic
we are now offering large lines of New, Fresh perfect, at $1 00 per dozen. Best makes of Ca makes, lower than ever; also, good bargains in are receiving daily in our LADIES and GEN
Furnis
all the very newest and latest novelties, New lowest prices; Ladies' Linen Sets, Gloves, Hos attention is directed to to our line of Gents' F
Every Departme
☞ Our "LADIES' JOURNAL" for June, w to any address.
WILLIAM
Nos. 165,
CARPETS.
CARPETS.
CENTENNIAL. 1876. SPRING.
There are three reasons why everybody should buy from
McFarland, Collins AND Co
1st.—Our Salesroom being on second floor, our expenses are less than any other house of the same class.
2d.—We buy everything from manufacturers for cash, so manufacturers have but one profit to pay.
3d.—We sell for Cash, avoiding thereby losses by bad debts.
THE LOWEST PRICES
AND
THE BEST GOODS,
AT
NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE,
Next to U. S. Postoffice and Custom House.
CARPETS,
Elegant Assortment at Reasonable Prices.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO,
29 Fifth Avenue.
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE, LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

UNIVERSAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
17 and 19 Warren Street, N. Y.
Statement, January 1st, 1876.
Accumulated Assets . . . $5,491,635
Gross Liabilities, including reserve 4,834,182
Surplus Jan. 1st, 1876 . 657,453
Annual Income 3,391,645
Policies issued dur'g 1875. 6,408
Amount of new Insurance . 14,575,219
Amount of Ins. in force . . 35,907,240
OFFICERS.
WILLIAM WALKER, President.
HENRY J. FERBER, Vice President.
JOHN BEWLEY, Secretary and Actuary.
GEORGE L. MONTAGUE, Actuary.
EDWARD W. LAMBERT, Medical Examiner.
AGENCY DEPARTMENT.
CHARLES P. GRIFFIN, General Manager.
SAMUEL L. KNIGHT, Superintendent.

FIRE ASSOCIATION,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1820.
Cash Assets Jan. 1, 1876, $3,561,932 34
This Old and Reliable Company
INSURES FROM LOSS BY FIRE,
AT EQUITABLE RATES.
Losses in Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia adjusted and paid by
SWEARINGEN & McCANDLESS,
GENERAL AGENTS,
94 Fourth Avenue.

National Life Insurance Co. of U. S. A.
CASH CAPITAL.....$1,000,000 00
TOTAL ASSETS.....$3,943,179 41
COMMERCIAL PLAN. INSURANCE FOR HARD TIMES!
Giving, in the average, the Cheapest Insurance ever before offered to the public. It offers Life Insurance, guaranteed beyond question by the Company's large capital and accumulated assets, at the lowest possible rate consistent with safety to the insured and safety to the insurer for a definite term and renewable without a new medical examination.
It has the Life Insurance policy of Life Insurance, as it charges for the risk what it is worth while it lasts, no more and no longer.
LOCAL BOARD.
Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD, Pittsburgh.
HENRY D. SCRIBNER, Editor Commercial.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier First National Bank.
C. SCHETTLER, Jr., Dry Goods.
JOHN F. BRAVO, Coal and Coke Dealer.
W. W. R. SMITH, of Arbuckles & Co.
A. H. CHILDS, Boots and Shoes.
J. LAUGHLIN, Jr., of Jones, Laughlin & Co.
G. OLNHAUSEN, of Duff & Campbell.
J. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier Fifth National Bank.
E. H. MYERS, } Pork Packers.
J. STEVENSON, }
J. LAURENT, Cashier German National Bank.
W. A. MELLON, M. D.
WILLIAM N. RIDDLE, Cashier Penn National Bank.
J. H. WALTER, Ex-Prothonotary.
H. C. BUCHMAN, Commission Merchant.
JAMES L. BLACK, Attorney-at-Law.
The Commercial Plan is peculiarly adapted to the needs of business men, and especially new, when many are wanting temporary insurance and do not wish to pay whole life rates. While still insuring largely on our old plans, we recommend this new plan as a specialty that will instantly meet the wants of the community while the pressure of the times is on us, and invite all who ought to be insured to call at our office for facts and figures, especially those who want additional insurance for a few years.
W. W. MAIR, General Agent,
167½ WOOD STREET.

J. C. RIETHMILLER & SON,
(J

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 31, 1876.

The state of business in banking circles to-day was principally noticeable for the absence of anything like special features. There was a slight accumulation of business from yesterday's holiday; but when it was disposed of, the business of the day was confined to the most ordinary routine work. The money market is easy, there is no such change in the disposition of funds, or the rates of discount, as to call for any basis for extended remark. The business situation is settling down into the usual summer sluggishness, which, there is no doubt, may be heightened by the stoppage of the iron mills, on account of the pending labor disputes. It is to be hoped that such a calamity will not take place, but business will be sluggish enough at best, during the summer months. Both of these should exercise a mutual forbearance in the discussion now going on, as the stoppage of the mills would be a misfortune alike to both.

While no one of ordinary humanity could exult over the prospect of a conflict which seems likely to occur sooner or later, between the leading European powers, there is little doubt that its effect upon the business interests of this country would be beneficial. It is true that the apparent advance of war or peace causes responsive fluctuations in the prices of gold here and in the United States bonds in Europe. It is to be assume, nevertheless, that the first disturbing influences over, the demand for the United States bonds would receive a healthful impetus. British and Continental capital now invested in Russian, Austrian, Hungarian, Egyptian and Turkish securities would be, as far as practicable, withdrawn. British consols probably, and Anglo-securities undoubtedly, would be the consequences of the distrust which that war creates. American Government securities would then be, of all, the most entitled to confidence, and the absorption of our four-and-a-half per cent. bonds would follow as of course. So with our iron crop. A war of the kind which may be instituted among the contingencies of hope would suspend the Russian trade with foreign ports, and our grain surplus would be drawn upon to supply the deficiency in the British market. The same effect to a certain extent true of our manufacturing interests, and an advance in the price of iron would probably be one of the first results of an outbreak of hostilities. These are not proper causes for action, but they are just considerations to any apprehensions as to the effect of a war upon the material interests of the country.

The contraction of bank circulation has been so rapid for the last two or three days during March, when the average drawals were from $700,000 to $800,000 daily, in the week ending May 27, the amount of bonds deposited for new circulation was $160,000, and the amount of bonds drawn for bank circulation surrendered was $420,000; thus making the net contraction of bank circulation during the week only $234,000. A New York paper remarks that where there is opportunity for banks to make money by taking out new circulation, the banks leaves them free to do so, and this is to a moderate extent every week. The withdrawals of bonds and surrender of circulation may be regarded as part of the unfinished liquidation of the past few years, for there are not many banks which have given up their circulation when they got out the additional money locked up in their deposited bonds.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* has the following concerning the condition of the business and state of the money market in that city during the past week:

"There were no very wide changes in the general statement of averages for the past week, as compared with those reported the previous week. The loans decreased $204,769, the specie 1, the deposits $122,850 and the circulation $1,000.

"The reserve showed an increase of $1,000, and the national bank notes $37,891. This increase is a very remarkable one, and is attributed to the continual inflow into the interior and an outflow from the city in payment of the checks issued from time since to claimants under the Alabama award. The investment market was moderate in amount, the clearings showing a decrease of $1,895,067, while the balances showed a decrease of $161,057. There is nothing in the fact that shows any favorable change in relation to the money market. Security-holders are moving along with most quiet. The volume of general business is very low, which is to be regretted to say, it has been as generally quickened even here as in the centennial Exhibition as was anticipated or hoped for before the spring. Money was never so abundant, or, since the exact meaning of the business desire for the use of money or credit was never so light. The balances at bank are sparingly asked for, for the reason that the borrowing is not sure that he can use the money to advantage. The bank-note lending operations of reasonable credit and do meet all calls where the chances of profit are greater than the risk of loss.

"The following are the New York quotations representing the price of gold for other coin:

Articles.	Bid.	Asked.
Napoleons	92	95
X X Reichmarks	89	92
25 Francs	89	92
Span. doubloons, old and new	91	92
Mexican dollars	$4 80	$4 85
Peruvian soles	92	95
Eng. sovereigns	4 83	4 87
Prussian dollars	69	71
Five francs	93	96
Mexican dollars	2 88	3 92
Eng. sovereigns	4 75	4 80
Dutch guilders	36	40
Span. doubloons	15 55	15 65
Mexican doubloons	15 50	15 65
Mexican 20-piece	19 35	19 65

"Silver bars at 111@111¼ per ounce. Legal gold bars par to ¼ per cent. premium. Mint value.

"The following table shows the prices of Government bonds, railway stocks, etc. at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Wall street:

Stocks.	10:30	11:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
May 31, 1876.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
U. S. 6s, 1881, coup	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. 5s, 1881, reg	113	113			
U. S. 5s, 1881, coup	113	113			
U. S. 5s, 1885, reg	119½	119½			
U. S. 5s, 1885, coup	119½	119½			
U. S. 6s, 1887, reg	121½	121½			
U. S. 6s, 1887, coup	121½	121½			
U. S. 6s, 1867, registered	118	118			
U. S. 6s, 1868, coupons	118½	118½			
U. S. 10-40s, registered	114½	114½			
U. S. 10-40s, coupons	114½	114½			
U. S. currency 6s	127	127½			
Pacific 6s of '95					
Central Pacific 1st 6s	117	117½			
Union Pacific 1st 6s	66½	66½	66½	66½	67
Union Pacific land grants	74	74			
Union Pacific sinking fund	66	66			
Kansas Pacific 1st 6s	87½	87½			
Kansas Pacific income 6s	27	27			
Kansas Pacific land grants	27	27			
Central Pacific 1st 6s	108	108			
Central Pacific land grants					
Western Pacific 1st 6s					
Sinking fund 6s					
Land grants					
Pacific of Missouri 1st 6s					
Northern Pacific 1st 6s					
Northern Pacific land grants					
Northern Pacific 2d 6s					
Northern Pacific 3d 6s					
Northern Pacific 1st 6s, Minn. Div.					
Northern Pacific 1st 6s, Pacific Div.					
Northern Pacific 2d 6s, Pacific Div.					
Northern Pacific 3d 6s, Pacific Div.					
Northern Pacific 1st 6s, Yellowstone Div.					
Northern Pacific 2d 6s, Yellowstone Div.					
Northern Pacific 3d 6s, Yellowstone Div.					
Express Companies	108	108			
Adams Express	98½	98½			
American Express	62½	62½			
United States Express	71½	71½			
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	110	110	110		
New York Central	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
New York Central scrip					
Erie	14	14	14	14	14
Erie preferred	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½
Hudson River	135	136			
Michigan Central					
Michigan Southern	108	108			
Illinois Central					
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	97½	97½			
Chicago & Rock Island	107½	107½			
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne	134	134			
Chicago & Alton	97½	97½			
Chicago & Alton preferred	110	110			
Ohio & Mississippi	16½	16½			
Ohio & Mississippi certificates	15	15			
Indianapolis & St. Louis					
Indianapolis & St. Louis preferred					
Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph	14	14			
Western Union Telegraph	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Quicksilver	14	14			
Quicksilver preferred	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½
Mariposa	5	5			
Mariposa preferred	7	7			
Pacific Mail	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Boston & Albany	135	136			
Boston & Maine					
Eastern (Mass.)					
Old Colony					
Portland, Saco & Portsmouth					
Vermont & Canada					
Vermont & Canada preferred					
Boston, Hartford & Erie					
Boston, Hartford & Erie preferred					
Canada Southern	47	47	47	47	47
Canada Southern scrip	54	54	54	54	54
Cumberland Coal & Iron	9½	9½			
Cumberland Coal & Iron preferred					
New Jersey Central	97	97			
Delaware & Lackawanna					
Morris & Essex					
Delaware & Hudson Canal	106½	106½	106	106	106
Pittsburgh & Connellsville					
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis					
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis preferred					
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis 1st mortgage					
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis 2d mortgage					
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis land grants					
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis sinking fund					
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis 7s					
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis 7s, guaranteed					
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Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis 7s, 69th mortgage					
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis 7s, 69th mortgage, guaranteed					
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis 7s, 70th mortgage					
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Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis 7s, 72d mortgage					
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis 7s, 72d mortgage, guaranteed					
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis 7s, 73d mortgage					
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis 7s, 73d mortgage, guaranteed					
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Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis 7s, 75th mortgage					
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Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis 7s, 76th mortgage					
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Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis 7s, 81st mortgage					
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Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis 7s, 99th mortgage					
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis 7s, 99th mortgage, guaranteed					
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis 7s, 100th mortgage					
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis 7s, 100th mortgage, guaranteed					

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 112¾.

MONEY.

YORK, May 31.—Money more active at per cent. Customs receipts $259,000. mercantile paper 4@6 per cent. The ant Treasurer disbursed $170,000. Clear- $20,000,000. Sterling firm—at 483¾@490. shipments $250,000.

GOLD.

opened and closed at 112¾, with sales in g at 112¾@113¾. Carrying rates 1 to 0 at., and flat for borrowing.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

rnment bonds steadily. Railroad bonds with a fractional exception. Pacifics, western and Rock Island sevens. State ies dull. Stocks generally irregular at ening, but at the close were firm and ighest prices of the day were Lake Shore, Western Union, Pacific Mail and Michigan Central. ures. Granger stocks were more prominent, specially St Paul, which advanced 3 of increased earnings. The Pacific- company elected the following directors: s G. Fraeckyn, Henry Hart, Samuel C. son, Charles H. Mount, Andrew Board- Edward A. Quintard, Thomas J. Owen, arles G. Miller and William P. Clyde. yde will be President. The New York l reduced passenger fares $1 from Bos- the West, and this has been followed by ar reduction from New York by the ompany. The report of the Erie Com- or February and March show a balance d, March 31st, of $893,977. Transactions tock Exchange aggregated 97,000 shares, ch 21,000 were Pacific Mail, 15,000 West- ion, 10,000 St. Paul, 3,000 Erie, 32,000 Lake and 5,000 Michigan Central. The follow- re the closing quotations:

STOCKS.	
Telegraph	96¾
Rock Island	109¾
Quicksilver	14
Do. preferred	27¾
Mail	37¾
Toledo & Wabash	2
Do. preferred	7
Ft. Wayne	132½
Terre Haute	3½
Do. preferred	8½
Chicago & Alton	97½
Do. preferred	110
Ohio & Mississippi	16¾
Atlantic & Pacific Tel	15
Missouri Pacific	11¾
Atlantic & Pac. pref.	27½
Indiana Central	4¾
Burlington & Q	117
Hannibal & St. Joe	19¾
Central Pac. bonds	108
Union Pacific stock	74
Union Pac. bonds	104½
Do. land grants	99
Do. sink. fund	89

GOVERNMENTS.

New 5's	117½
10-40's, registered	117½
10-40's, coupons	118½
Currency 6's	127½

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	45
Tennessee, new	33
Virginia, new	30
Virginia, old	30
Missouri 6's	106

LONDON, May 31, 5 p. m.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £44,000. Consols 93 9-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 103¾; 10-40's 106¾; 10-40's '65, 106¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 99; Erie 12; preferred 30¾.

PARIS, May 31.—Rentes 104 francs 70 centimes.

FRANKFORT, May 31.—United States bonds—New 5's 101¾.

NEW ORLEANS, May 31.—Gold 112¾. Sight exchange on New York ¾ per cent. premium. Sterling exchange 531.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, May 31, 1876.

The tendency of the situation in mercantile circles to-day seemed to be in favor of surrendering to the somnolent influences of the heat, and to do nothing except what was required to keep up the ordinary routine. What little show of activity there was was partly chargeable to the accumulation of work from the preceding holiday. Beyond this nothing was done except to supply the every-day consumptive requirements of trade. The principal feature in business seems to be the matching of values, and the general yielding to the downward tendency of the times. This tendency was especially noticeable in provisions, which have got an exceedingly black eye in Chicago since the opening of the week, and while not proportionately reduced here, are lower and decidedly weak at the decline. Grain showed the same tendency to a less extent, and produce was decidedly easy in the leading articles. Groceries were rather quiet but steady. Dry goods are a little unsettled but without material alteration: trade in this line is moderate. Petroleum opened rather dull and easy. Other lines of trade were quiet but steady.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

Articles.	Last week	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	9,901	8,320	18,221
Apples, bbls	580	876	1,399
Cheese, lbs	1,199	1,350	2,549
Corn, bus	10,016	15,386	25,402
Wheat, bus	12,240	15,615	27,855
Barley, bus	1,418	690	2,018
Rye, bus	357	650	1,355
Oats, bus	28,484	32,146	60,630
Butter, pkgs	293	342	635
Bacon, pcs	5,731	6,221	11,952
Bacon, lbs	592	553	1,145
Potatoes, bus	4,298	9,711	14,009
Hay, bals	2,609	1,519	4,128

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Produce and Broadstuffs.

APPLES—There is a strong trade and easy prices. Receipts for the past week were 580 barrels, which were somewhat in excess of requirements, and a portion of which was reshipped. We quote at $1 50@5 00 per barrel for prime to sound.

BEANS—Are dull and depressed, with hardly enough to establish quotations. We quote at $1 75@2 00 for Navy.

BUTTER—The market was easy, and showed some tendency toward weakness. Strictly choice could, however, be sold as high as 20c, which was a top price for the best offerings. The supply was somewhat increased, being principally 2nd medium grades. We quote choice in small packages at 19@20c; fair to good do, 17@18c; choice roll 16@17c; low grade, 12@15c; packing stock 10@12c.

DRIED FRUITS—Are sluggish but steady. We quote common to choice apples at 2@2½c; sliced 10@11c. Peaches—Halves 12@13c, peeled 18@20c; evaporated peaches 20@22c. Blackberries 11@12c. Huckleberries 14@15c. Raspberries 30@32c. Cherries, pitted, 25@27c; unpitted 8@9c per lb.

EGGS—Were again weak and a shade lower. Some sales were made at 14c, but this was regarded as a top price, and 13c was done at 13c. We quote the market easy at 13@14c per doz for strictly fresh. New York quotations from Western points are 12½@13c, which has an adverse influence on this market.

FEATHERS—Are in fair demand—There is an abundant supply and the market is easy. We quote as follows: Geese, per box, $1 00@1 15; onions, $ bushel crate, $2 00@2 25; peas $4 50@5 00 $ barrel; string beans $2 00@2 50 $ bushel; cabbage, $3@4 $ dozen; asparagus $2@2 50 per barrel; lettuce, 40@75c $ dozen, as to size; strawberries, 15@18c $ quart. Small market here.

FLOUR—The market is a little easier, but trade continues active and prices fairly steady. Receipts for the week were 8,320 barrels. The rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our principal millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 75 $ barrel; No 1 amber do $7 25 $ barrel; No 1 family do $6 75@7 00; in sacks 25c off $ barrel. The jobbing brands of the leading dealers for small lots of goods are as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $7 00@7 25; white wheat $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 50@6 75; Minnesota, $6 50@7 00; fancy St. Louis $8 25@8 50

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 58, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., May 31, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	29 038	68	74	E.	Gentle	Clear.
2 P.M.	29 940	86	41	S. E.	Gentle	Clear.
9 P.M.	29 948	77	57	S. E.	Fresh.	Clear.

Mean barometer....29.968. Highest thermom....89
Mean thermom.....67. Lowest thermom.....61

Probably Fatal Fall.

Yesterday morning about nine o'clock a painter named William Harmon, while on a scaffold painting a house at the corner of Sampson street and Middle alley, Allegheny, lost his footing and fell to the pavement, a distance of forty feet, dislocating his spine. The unfortunate man was conveyed to his home, No. 12 Isabella court, where he was attended by Dr. Hill. Harmon is forty-five years of age, and has a wife and child. The attending physician thinks he cannot recover.

Larceny of a Letter.

About ten o'clock yesterday morning Officer Quirk, at the Union Depot, arrested a woman for stealing a letter. It seems a letter had been left by the carrier in Depot Master Butler's office, addressed to S. P. Davidson, care of Mr. Butler. The woman had entered the office, and, picking up the letter, had opened it and then secreted it in a satchel which she carried. The missive was found upon her person when arrested, the letter containing a draft for fifty dollars. The woman, who is about fifty years of age, gave her name as Mrs. Ann Shovelin, says she is married and that she resides in this city. She was locked up to await a hearing.

The Iron Boilers.

There will be a meeting to-day of the Conference Committee of manufacturers and boilers, to consider the matter of wages. The sliding scale recently submitted by the boilers placed the price of boiling at $5 per ton with the card rate at 1 5-10, the scale advancing by tenths—that is to say, for every tenth of a cent advance in the card rate ten cents per ton is added to the price of boiling. The manufacturers have submitted the following:

Card rate.	Boiling.
2 cents	$4 25
2 1-10	4 35
2 2-10	4 45
2 3-10	4 55
2 4-10	4 65
2 5-10	4 75

Killed at a Crossing.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Robert Ray, the flagman at the Sandusky street railroad crossing, in Allegheny, who was killed about twelve o'clock Tuesday night by a train. It seems that a train on the West Penn road was pulling out and one on the Ft. Wayne coming in the opposite direction, when Mr. Ray became confused, got directly in front of the approaching train, and although the engineer called to him loudly to get off, he remained where he was until struck by the engine. Mr. Ray was fifty-five years old, and has been watchman at the Sandusky street crossing ever since the road was put in operation. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, exonerating the railroad employees from blame. The deceased lived in Spiane's Court on Fifth avenue, and leaves a wife and four children. He was twenty years in the employ of the Ft. Wayne Company.

A Veteran Soldier.

We had the pleasure of a call, yesterday, from Mr. James Orr, one of the few survivors of the Florida war. Mr. Orr is a native of Washington, Pennsylvania, and an uncle of Dr. James Orr, dentist, of this city. He enlisted at Cincinnati, in 1836, joining the Sixth United States Infantry, under Colonel R. Thompson. The same year he was ordered to Florida, joining the forces under General Gaines, who had left New Orleans with one thousand men. He also served under General Clinch and General Jesup, and was with General Zachary Taylor at the battle of Okeechobee. He was discharged at St. James Island, in 1839, and is the only survivor of the regiment in which he enlisted, so far as he has been able to ascertain, with the exception, possibly, of J. P. Harris'm, who served in the 4th Ohio during our late civil war. Mr. Orr is hale and hearty at sixty-six, and has all his faculties perfect, except a dullness in hearing. He is at present residing in Ohio, and is on a visit to relatives in this city and vicinity.

Reformed Presbyterian Synod.

This body wound up its business Tuesday evening. Near the close of the session the chairman of the Committee on National Reform, Dr. Sloane, reported that a national convention had been called to meet in Philadelphia on the 28th of June, and recommended the following resolutions:

First—That for the constant and cheering progress of this cause we accord our profound thankfulness to God.

Second—That we urge on all our ministers and members the most diligent and self-denying efforts to increase the numbers and promote the success of the approaching National Convention in Philadelphia.

A Chinese mission is to be opened in San Francisco. Rev. N. R. Johnston is already in the field. The cause is commended to the liberality of the people.

The following was presented and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Synod extends a hearty vote of thanks to the people of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity for their kindness and hospitality to the members of this court during the session in Allegheny.

The Synod then adjourned until next year.

The Edgar Thomson Steel Works.

We paid a visit to these extensive works, yesterday, and found them in full operation—turning out a very superior quality of steel rails. Ever since the works commenced they have been operating most satisfactorily in every department; and the product is being steadily increased, so as to warrant the belief that, in a very short time, the Edgar Thomson will stand first in point of production, as she now does in the quality of the rails manufactured. The works, extensive as they are, are by no means completed, as additions are still being made, and industries will be added as soon as the company sees the way clear. There are several branches which can be profitably carried on, in connection with the manufacture of rails, and by means of which the scrap steel can be utilized to much better advantage than by casting it over into ruin. At no distant day, too, the company expect to make their own iron, having a very eligible site for a furnace on the bank of the Monongahela. The effect of these works upon the business prosperity of Braddock borough, has been marked and gratifying. About six hundred hands find constant employment, at fair wages, and the money paid out monthly is no small item in the community. The enterprise is one of the most important ever undertaken by Pittsburgh capitalists; and the results are not merely of a local character, but far-reaching in their effects upon the manufacture of iron generally, and the substitution of steel for iron, in a great variety of uses. The success of these works is a source of pride to all who wish to see Pittsburgh maintain its position as a leading iron center, and we are safe in predicting that the Edgar Thomson works will soon show a larger production than any other rail mill in the country. Much credit is given, and deservedly so, to Mr. Wm. R. Jones, the general superintendent of the company, for the satisfactory manner in which the works are being operated. He has had grave responsibilities resting upon him, but has shown himself equal to every emergency; and, aided by competent assistants, manages the details in a masterly manner.

ALLEGHENY FINANCES.

Controller's Statement for May, 1876.

Following is the monthly statement of Controller Brown, of Allegheny, for May, 1876:

RECEIPTS.

Markets	$ 1,821 72
Diamond scales	168 13
Second ward scales	220 75
Wharves and landings	142 35
Inspector wood and bark	53 45
Fines and forfeitures	336 75
Delinquent taxes	10,749 80
Vehicle licences	1,876 16
Sanitary	75 00
Sundry sources	100 00
Sewer bonds sold	22,500 00
Interest on unexpected balances	16 55
Grading and paving	1,653 93
Sewer construction	1,750 48
Opening and widening streets	3,523 00
Street permits	60 00
Sale of ferrules	78 00
Water rents, per metre	209 42
Poorfund, No. 1	2,337 94
Poor fund, No. 2	12,704 19
P. F. W. & C. R. R. Co.	1,750 00
Pedlers' license	100 00
Ice sold from park lake	20 00
Receipts per month of May	62,968 10
Balance in treasury, May 1st	8,403 50
Total	$ 71,371 60

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries	$ 3,052 62
Fire Department	3,764 88
Streets	3,836 24
Wharves and landings	43 75
Surveys	117 75
Police	3,877 18
Contingent fund	710 39
Water works	2,503 77
Gas	196 00
City property	549 60
Grading and paving streets	3,256 63
Sewer construction	2,895 82
Sanitary	137 60
Park improvements	1,725 19
Interest on Sewer bonds	17 50
Special assessment for opening and widening streets, walks, &c	3,040 00
Interest on park bonds	593 00
Markets	16 00
Sewer Fund, No. 2	20,501 78
Poor Fund No. 1	2,391 82
Poor Fund No. 2	10,675 00
Disbursements for month of May	63,955 41
Balance on hand, June 1st	7,416 19
Total	$71,371 60

AN EXPLANATION WANTED.

The Leader's Demand on General Negley, Etc.

The following editorial appeared in the *Leader* of yesterday:

"It is high time that General Negley or his friends should make some definite public and authoritative answer to the double charge that he was criminally implicated in an attempt to defraud the Government with one Witowski, and that instead of endeavoring to get a speedy trial in the case he has exerted himself to have it postponed until after the Republican nomination for Congress, and, if possible, till after the election. The friends of the General will bear witness, we think, that the *Leader* has been in no-wise hasty to believe this charge—nay, that it has been well disposed to disbelieve it. Some experience in politics has led us to be slow in crediting ugly stories about candidates circulated by political opponents during the stress of a canvass, and General Negley's honorable military—and, aside from this, creditable civil—record, entitles him to a very favorable judgment until the evidence against him is irresistible.

"But such favorable bias cannot be long maintained if grave accusations openly, repeatedly and persistently made are not as openly met and confuted. In politics there are charges and charges; and though the first may be a trifling and evidently malicious that silence is at once the most dignified and effective answer to them, no one, however high his character, can afford to ignore in the other kind that strike deep and profess to be supported by legal evidence. To refute promptly and thoroughly a charge of the kind is a duty an aspirant to office owes to himself and to his party. It is not fair to the Republican party to ask it to nominate a man against whom such an accusation is known to be lying, without explanation. The Democrats are said to have all the facts of this case on record, ready to open out on Negley as soon as the Republicans nominate him, and annihilate him. This *on dit* may be a campaign lie. Very well—so much the more necessity is laid on the Negley party to prove it so in time. There is no reason why they should not prove it, either. Prominent men in the Negley interest will assure you on the street that they have been to Washington, and after examining the "bottom facts" of the Witowski business have returned convinced that there is not only nothing in it but that General Negley has overwhelming proof of his innocence and even of the genuineness of the Witkowski claim. Well, why not give the public at least a *resumé* of these bottom facts and overwhelming proofs? It is claimed that the General can show most clearly that he has used every effort to have his trial in this case brought on early that he might be "vindicated" before the nomination, but that some occult influence was at work in Washington which secured the postponement till September in spite of his efforts. Why, then, not show this? It is of vital importance just now to publish copies of the General's letters to the Washington district-attorney craving a speedy trial, and the evasive letters of the district-attorney putting him off. If these are not to be had—do not exist—at least some records or testimony there must be to show that the hastening of the trial was asked for and refused, and if such proofs exist they ought now to be made public; for there is no time to lose, and even the most generous of those who have hitherto supported the General will hesitate when asked to mine for him in the dark, when they cannot do so under the uneasy fear, fed by common rumor, that all the while a countermine has been pushed under them, and is already charged with nitro-glycerine, ready to blow them out of the district when the word is given."

THE FIRE COMMISSION.

Special Meeting Last Evening—The Chief and Assistant Present their Bonds and Enter Upon their Duties—Standing Committees Appointed, Etc., Etc.

The Board of Fire Commissioners held a special meeting last evening to finish up the business of the year. President George Wilson occupied the chair.

Acting Chief Engineer Evans presented his final report, which showed that there were fifteen fires and alarms during May, with a loss of $4,023. The largest were:

May 5th, box 214, stable in St. Mary's Cemetery; loss, $150; and box 67, Wormser & Myers' oil works; loss, $1,000.

May 8th, box 23, corner of Eighth and Penn streets, China shop; loss, $250.

May 19th, box 54, house of August Rudolph and butcher shop of L. Stenley, Second avenue, at Frankstown; loss, $2,500.

The following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board are hereby tendered Samuel McCutcheon, Acting Assistant Chief Engineer for the past three months, for his attention to duty and excellent deportment as an officer.

Resolved, That in view of the services of Mr. McCutcheon he be granted one week's leave of absence.

The bonds of Chief Engineer White and Assistant Evans were presented and approved, and the officials were assigned to duty.

The appointment of the standing committees was announced as follows:

Finance—Messrs. Fitcairn, Coates, Pender, Hays.

Building and Real Estate—Messrs. McIlroy, Torley, Erwin, Larimer.

Apparatus—Messrs. Torley, Hays, Larimer, Coates.

Supplies—Messrs. Torley, Hays, Pitcairn.

Feed—Messrs. Hays, Pender, McIlroy.

Horses—Messrs. McIlroy, Erwin, Hays.

Complaints and Charges—Messrs. Hays, Pitcairn, Torley.

The annual report will be opened on Wednesday, June 14th, for two months after which time applications will be received for appointment to the list.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Harry Elsler's Benefit.

Mr. Harry Elsler's benefit takes place at Library Hall to morrow evening. "The Bohemian Girl" will be sung. The seats are on sale at Hale's, 103 Smithfield street.

Fifth Avenue Comedy Theater.

At the above theater, to-morrow evening, Mr. Harry A. Ellis, a popular young actor of the Opera House stock company, is to have a complimentary benefit, tendered by his numerous friends and admirers. A first-class programme will be given, in which many favorite performers will take part.

Bliss, the Suicide.

It having been stated in the newspapers that the relatives of young Bliss, the suicide, had not written in regard to the disposition of the body, and that it had been buried at the expense of the county, it is due to the parties concerned to say that Dr. McFarlane, who wrote to Bliss' father, at Carthage, N. Y., received a letter from a gentleman of that place, named Johnston, who stated that the father of the unfortunate young man is one of the most respectable and respected citizens of that place, and when he received intelligence of his son's death he was so entirely overcome that he was unable to speak or write. The letter stated that he undertook to get the remains a decent burial, and send the bill to Mr. Bliss.

Alleged Murderer Arrested.

A Cleveland detective appeared at the Central Station this morning, about two o'clock, and arrested Samuel Hollingshead in his custody, whom he arrested at Tyrone yesterday on the charge of committing a murder in Cleveland about two years ago. The prisoner was provided with a cell, and will remain there as destination this morning on the 8:37 train.

Liver and Blood Diseases.

By R. V. Pierce, M. D., Author of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser."

A healthy liver secretes each day about two and a-half pounds of bile, which contains a great amount of waste material taken from the blood. When the liver becomes torpid or congested, it fails to eliminate this vast amount of noxious substance, which, therefore, remains to poison the blood, and be carried to every part of the system. What must be the condition of the blood when it is receiving and retaining each day two and a-half pounds of poison? Nature tries to work off this poison through other channels and organs—the kidneys, lungs, skin, etc., but these organs become overtaxed in performing this labor in addition to their natural functions, and cannot long withstand the pressure, but become variously diseased.

The brain, with its great electrical center of all vitality, it unduly stimulated by the unhealthy blood which passes to it from the heart, and it fails to perform its office healthily. Hence arise after-dable poisoning, which are dullness, headache, incapacity to keep the mind on any subject, impairment of memory, dizzy, sleepy, or nervous feelings, gloomy forebodings, and irritability of temper. The blood itself being diseased, as it forms the great agent for the nutrition of the skin, it is irritating and poisonous that it produces discolored brown spots, pimples, blotches, and other eruptions, sores, boils, carbuncles, and scrofulous tumors. The stomach, bowels, and other organs, cannot escape becoming affected, sooner, or later, and we have, as the result, costiveness, piles, dropsy, dyspepsia, etc. Some of these symptoms are common, as bitter or bad taste in mouth, internal heat, palpitation, teasing cough, unsteady appetite, choking sensation in throat, bloating of stomach, pain in sides or about shoulders or back, coldness of extremities, etc. Only a few of the above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time. The liver being the great depurating or blood-cleansing organ of the system, it becomes "humanity's friend of our health" at work, and the foul corruption which gender in the blood and rot out, as it were, the machinery of life, are cast out of the system. Nothing is known for this purpose, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, with very small doses daily of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, is pre-eminently the articles needed. They cure every kind of humor from the worst scrofula to the common pimple, blotch or eruption. Great eating ulcers kindly heal under their delightly curative influence. Virulent blood poisons that lurk in the system are by them robbed of their terrors, and by their persevering and somewhat protracted use the most tainted systems may be completely renovated and built up anew. Enlarged glands, tumors, white swellings, dwindle away and disappear under the influence of these great resolvents. TTh&S*

HOTEL PENIMORE,

Cooperstown, New York,

Will open for the Season June 15th. This house is entirely new, and contains all modern improvements. Sanitary arrangements perfect. Can be secured at the Allegheny Central Hotel, Allegheny city, where plans of the house can be examined, or by letter addressed to WILLIAM H. HOWARD, Manager, TTh& Cooperstown, New York.

An Appeal to the Public to Aid an Object Within the Reach of All.

We earnestly ask you for help in this a trying and seemingly dark hour. In view of the continual demand for money, and also its scarcity, we feel somewhat backward in putting our financial embarrassments before the public. But as we want to make this the last appeal, we earnestly beg their indulgence. Brown Chapel is situated on the corner of Boyle and Hemlock streets, and inasmuch as it has been in debt from its very inception, and public having been asked to help us so often, we deem it necessary this time to state just the facts, which will be found to be about one thousand dollars in debt, and it has been all that the members could do to keep the interest paid up on the mortgage. The masses of our people are very poor, and are often driven to ask for help when they would willingly help themselves, provided they were able. We can assure you that nearly every cent we have done his part toward getting the church out of debt, and some are now almost ready to give it up, the debt does not seem to decrease. Our women have worked nobly and are yet willing to do what they can, but even in them we can almost see discouragement. Indeed, some of our members have been so earnest in this matter that they have often laid in a stake upon their beds all night asking God to let the light of success break in upon them. We can assure the public that when they help this people that they help a people who have been in earnest to do all they could to help themselves. Therefore, in the name of Him who loveth a cheerful giver, we appeal to you on the following plan. Let us ask six thousand friends of the cause of Christ to give us one dollar each, which amount will cover the indebtedness of the church. We earnestly believe that the cause of the Lord is dear to us, and also the friends of the cause of Christ, will not let our church be sold on account of us not being able to pay off its indebtedness. We furthermore ask every minister of the gospel to ask his congregation to help us on this plan. And if the ministers and official members of the churches will let us we will have responsible persons to stand at the door of the churches on a certain Sabbath which they may set apart to take the money from those who may help us, and we will report immediately what we may get at the doors of the churches through the papers, and also, if it be required, in the churches.

H. A. GRANT, pastor.
MOSES HOWARD,
JAMES BARNES,
HENRY JONES,
HENRY BAGG,
FRANK JOHNSON,
JOHN ROUSE,
SAMUEL ROBERTS,
DAN SMALLWOOD,
ANDREW CLARK,
Trustees.
TH

European Steamship Arrivals Reported Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Consul Max Schamberg's European Steamship Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the Inman line steamer Labrador at Havre; North German Lloyd line steamer Rhein at Southampton.

The Southern Hotel, St. Louis,

having passed into the hands of Messrs. Breslin, Darling & Co., of the well known metropolitan Hotels, of New York, will be completely renovated, decorated and refurnished, and kept first class in every respect.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Iron City Gun Works.

Rifles, shot guns, pistols and ammunition for Black Hills parties and others. Fishing tackle, sporting apparatus, etc.; a full assortment at lowest prices at H. H. Schulte's Iron City Gun Works, No. 329 Liberty street. Send for price list. TTh&S

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

In the base ball game between the Neshannock and Active clubs, at New Castle, yesterday, the Neshannocks won by a score of 20 to 6.

The inquest on the body of Mrs. Rosina Seiferth, of Allegheny, who was found drowned on Tuesday, will be held this evening.

Thomas Mansell, while making an excavation on Stanton avenue, on Tuesday afternoon, had a leg broken by a mass of earth and rocks falling on him.

Mayor McCarthy thinks base ball should be suppressed, because of its demoralizing tendencies, as it leads to gambling and drunkenness on the part of the young.

The following is the report of the Local Inspectors of this port for May: Steamers inspected—One passenger, one ferry, five tow and one dredge boat. Licenses granted: Masters sixteen, mates seven, pilots five, engineers sixteen, second engineers three, total forty-seven.

Bethel Lodge, No. 40, A. O. U. W., has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: M. W., E. J. Young; G. F., W. B. Evans; O., Samuel Scott; G., D. C. Shaw; Recorder, M. L. Martin; Financier, Thomas McConnaugy; Receiver, D. H. Mason; I. W., John Raymond; O. W., F. Luman; Trustee, D. C. Shaw.

An Omaha dispatch, of May 29th, reporting the attack on Custer City, by the redskins, says that on the north side of the Platte, between Red Cloud and Sidney, the body of T. P. Hermann, of Carlisle, Pa., was found. He had $7,500 in checks and $21 in greenbacks with him. The Indians left these, but stripped him of everything else and ran off his stock.

Mr. Georgs Nelson, of the firm of Nelson & Patterson, coal merchants, of Allegheny, and his wife and three children, were thrown from a spring wagon Tuesday evening, at Wood's Run, and severely injured. The accident was caused by the horse taking fright and running away. The family were taken to their home, No. 149 Washington avenue, where they received medical attention. There were no bones broken, and the injuries are not of a serious character.

Charles Benz, aged eighteen, received painful injuries through an accident on Penn avenue yesterday afternoon. He was riding on a butcher wagon with his uncle, F. Hough, and near the corner of Ninth street, jumped off, in doing which he fell under the front wheel of the vehicle, which passed over his leg, breaking the limb near the thigh. The unfortunate young man was carried into a house near the scene of the accident, when the fracture was reduced, after which he was sent to his home on Forty-first, near North street.

Life Insurance.

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XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31, 1876.

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The pending question being on the amendment submitted by Mr. Thurman, when the bill was lost before the Senate, to strike out the section authorizing the return of all accumulations of interest, and insert in lieu thereof a clause authorizing the return of the sum paid by the Government of Japan without interest. After debate it was rejected, yeas 18, nays 23.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in Committee of the Whole were agreed to.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Texas, moved to strike out the second section of the bill, which authorizes the payment of prize money to the officers and crews of the United States vessels Wyoming and Jamestown for the destruction of piratical vessels and the batteries of hostile fortifications in the Straits of Shimonoseki. Rejected, yeas 15, nays 29.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to amend so as to authorize the return of the money after deducting all payments properly chargeable to said fund. Agreed to.

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Mr. SARGENT moved to strike out the entire first section of the bill, which authorizes the return of the fund after deducting prize money amounting to $125,000, and all payments properly chargeable to said fund. Rejected, yeas 20, nays 22.

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After Executive session, adjourned.

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Mr. O'BRIEN objected.

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PHILADELPHIA.

Meeting of American Social Science Association—The Knights Templar—Attendance at the Exposition Since its Opening.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—The American Social Science Association began a three days' conference here this morning, Henry C. Lea, Esq., of Philadelphia, presiding. The attendance was not large. Among those present were Dr. John W. Hoyt, of Wisconsin; Rev. R. W. Wines and Sidney Myers, of Illinois; Mr. Best of the District of Columbia, Mr. Gilman, of Baltimore, Mrs. Caroline H. Dill, of Boston, and J. B. Sanborn, of Concord. The morning session was taken up with the reading of the reports and tributes to Adam Smith, today being the centennial of the publication of his work on the "Wealth of Nations."

It is estimated that at least 10,000 visiting Knights Templar are in the city to-day, having come to participate in to-morrow's parade, and other Commanderies are arriving to day. Nearly all are quartered in the heart of the city, and the principal streets are lively with delegations moving from one part to another accompanied by bands of music. The United States Marine band accompanies one of the Washington Commanderies.

This evening the Philadelphia Commandery No. 2 will give a grand reception at Horticultural Hall, in honor of the Templar reunion. To-morrow morning at eight o'clock the Knights will form in line for parade, and at nine o'clock the procession will move. Already very large numbers of people from abroad are here for the special purpose of witnessing the parade.

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The attendance at the Exposition yesterday was very great, being second only to that on the opening day. The official count of the visitors is not made up. To-day, also, the crowd at the grounds is very large and the weather is cool and delightful.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Eastern Question.

THE CHANGE IN RULERS GENERALLY REGARDED FAVORABLY.

LONDON, May 31.—All the London journals augur favorably for Turkey in consequence of the revolution. A special dispatch from Berlin says the newspapers there unanimously regard the change favorably. Though the *Powers* appear inclined to maintain for a while an observant attitude, they are understood to view Murad Effendi's accession to the throne with satisfaction and sympathy. The revolution is attributed to Midhat Pasha's influence.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the deposition of the Sultan Abdul Aziz is the crowning justification of England's course on the Eastern question, and will give to the arguments of the Government infinitely greater force.

HOW THE SULTAN WAS DEPOSED.

VIENNA, May 31.—The *Political Correspondence* publishes telegrams from Constantinople, stating that the deposition of Abdul Aziz was effected neither by popular revolution nor by palace intrigue, but by a revolution of the Ministers. Matters were brought to extremity by the Sultan's absolute refusal to advance money from his privy purse to the exhausted war treasury, whereupon Sheik Ul Islam, in the presence of all the Ministers, informed the Sultan that the people were dissatisfied with his Government, and he was therefore deposed. Directly afterward the Sultan and his mother were forcibly conducted to the Topkapao Palace, where they are now confined.

A CONNECTED ACCOUNT OF THE REVOLUTION—RUMORED DEATH OF ABDUL AZIZ—WAS HE STRANGLED?

LONDON, June 1.—The *Standard's* Vienna dispatch says: Accounts of the revolution in Constantinople are very conflicting. The majority of the reports, however, agree as to the following particulars: The ministers assembled on Monday afternoon at the residence of the Grand Vizier, and discussed the state of public affairs. They concluded that unless some remedial measures were adopted, universal rebellion and a general collapse of the State would result. A revolution was adopted embodying these views, and a petition to the Sultan was drawn up, praying him to abdicate in order to save the country. The Sultan received the petition with affected composure, and said he would consider the matter. On Tuesday morning there was a great stir in the Palace. Midhat was carried into the room near the scene of the accident, when the fracture was reduced, after which he was sent to his home on Forty-first, near North street.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—Stationary and falling barometer, brisk and possibly high southeast to southwest winds, generally higher temperature and frequent thunder storms.

The London *Echo* discontinues its morning edition after to-day.

Wheatman & Smith's tool works, at Sheffield, England, were burned yesterday.

The Cincinnati musical festival began last night, and promises to be a great success. There is a chorus of 500 voices, and a full orchestra.

The witness Harney, not reappearing yesterday before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, the Kerr investigation was adjourned until to-day.

During a thunder storm at Little Rock on Friday George Clinchen, colored, was struck by lightning and killed.

STATE NEWS.

Berks county claims to send 300 people to the Centennial daily.

The Reading authorities have given notice that all boxes and other obstructions must be removed from the sidewalks at once.

A woman named Miller, residing at New Holland, York county, while laboring under a fit of lunacy, drowned her infant by holding its head in a b